The Bloomfield Record.

S. MORRIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established 1873. | Home News, Progress and Improvement. | Subscription Two Dollars Per Annum. Office, 29 Broad Street.

VOL. XII. NEW SERIES: NO. 28. | BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1892. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Bloomfield Record,

OFFICE 29 BROAD ST.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Local Communications, Advertisements, etc., respectfully solicited. A firstclass medium of Local Information. It aims to give all the news of local importance, and to discuss all subjects fearlessly and impartially, giving its readers as full freedom of opinion as it claims for itself, excluding only objectionable anonymous personal attacks or insinuations, and news or advertisements of doubtful utility.

All who appreciate and, are willing to sustain a local paper conducted upon these principles are asked to become subscribers.

S. MORRIS HULIN,
Publisher and Proprietor.

BLOOMFIELD
BULLETIN OF
LOCAL INFORMATION.

TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

James C. Beach, Chairman
Seymour P. Gilbert, Member from 1st Ward.
G. Lee Stout " " "
Thomas Oakes, " " 2d "
Martin Hummel, " " " "
Edwin A. Rayner, " " 3d "
Arthur J. Lockwood, " " " "

Regular meetings of Committee 1st and 3d Monday of the month at 3.45 P. M.

ASSESSOR, Samuel H. Baxter,
COLLECTOR, Alex. C. Marr.
OVERSEER OF THE POOR, C. L. Voorhees.
TOWNSHIP CLERK, Wm. L. Johnson.
TOWNSHIP COUNSEL, Hailsey M. Barrett.
TOWNSHIP PHYSICIAN, Dr. W. H. Van Gieson.
TOWNSHIP OFFICES, 27 BROAD-ST.
Collector's Hours, 8 A M. to 4 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD POST OFFICE.

Office Open from 7 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

HOLIDAYS,
Open from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 6 P. M.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.
Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

REGISTRY DEPARTMENT.
Open from 7 A. M. to 7.30 P. M.

MAILS DUE AT POST OFFICE.
From all points, via Newark, 7 A. M.
" Eastern States, New York and Foreign, 10.30 A. M.
Brookdale, 9 A. M.
New Jersey, Pa., South and West, 1.25 P. M.
New York, Eastern and Foreign, 4.30 P. M.
New Jersey, Pa., South and West, 5.30 P. M.
Montclair and Glen Ridge, 3.45 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.
For Glen Ridge and Montclair direct, 7 A. M.
New York, Eastern and Foreign, 8 A. M.
New Jersey, Pa., South and West, via Newark, 8 A. M.
Brookdale, 9.30 A. M.
All points, via Newark, 11.30 A. M.
N. J., South and West, via Newark 3.15 P. M.
N. Y., Eastern and Foreign, via N. Y. direct 3.30 P. M.
Newark direct, 7.30 P. M.
New York direct, 7.30 P. M.

T. E. HAYES, P. M.

Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

23 Park Place cor. Monroe Place.
27 Montgomery Ave. cor. Williamson Ave.
29 Franklin Street cor. Berkeley Avenue.
35 Bloomfield Ave. cor. Ridgewood Ave. (Near Glen Ridge Depot.)
36 Glenwood Ave. cor. Washington Ave.
37 Bloomfield Ave. cor. Race St.
39 Bloomfield Ave. opp. Berkeley School
45 Broad St. cor. Warren St., Bet. J. W. Baldwin Bros. Store & Franklin Ave.
47 Broad St. cor. Canal St.
49 Belleville Ave. cor. Williamson Ave
55 Washington Ave. cor. Hillside Ave.
67 Glenwood Ave. cor. Linden Ave
69 Orange St. and D. L. & W. R. R. near Watsessing Depot.

Tin signs over Alarm Boxes state where keys may be found. To give an alarm pull down hook once only. Close the door. Do not attempt to remove key. Key will be returned to custodian by Chief Engineer.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

Del., Lack. & Western R. R.

Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Glen Ridge—5.54, 6.15, 6.52, 7.09, 7.40, 7.52, 8.16, 8.30, 9.15, 10.35, 11.37, 12.43 A. M., 1.43, 2.43, 3.33, 4.07, 4.42, 5.19, 5.49, 6.30, 6.39, 7.02, 8.10, 9.39, 11.05, 12.07, 1.02 A. M.

Leave Bloomfield—5.56, 6.17, 6.54, 7.11, 7.42, 7.54, 8.18, 8.32, 9.17, 10.29, 11.39 A. M., 12.46, 1.45, 2.45, 3.35, 4.09, 4.44, 5.21, 5.51, 6.32, 6.41, 7.04, 8.12, 9.41, 11.07 P. M., 12.09, 1.04 A. M.

Leave Watsessing—5.58, 6.19, 6.56, 7.13, 7.44, 7.56, 8.20, 9.19, 10.31, 11.41 A. M., 12.48, 1.47, 2.47, 3.37, 4.11, 4.46, 5.23, 5.53, 6.32, 6.41, 7.06, 8.14, 9.43, 11.09 P. M., 12.11, 1.06 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave Barclay St.—6.30, 7.10, 8.10, 9.20, 10.30, 11.30 A. M., 12.30, 1.20, 2.10, 2.50, 3.30, 4.20, 4.40, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 6.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.50, 8.30, 9.45, 10.30, P.M., 12.00 A. M.

Leave Newark—6.05, 6.20, 6.43, 7.15, 7.42, 8.43, 9.58, 11.03 A. M., 12.03, 1.03, 1.54, 2.43, 3.23, 4.13, 5.13, 5.44, 6.03, 6.31, 6.53, 7.35, 8.23, 9.06, 10.22, 11.30 P.M., 12.36 A. M.

New York & Greenw'd Lake RR.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Chestnut Hill, 5.32, 6.24, 7.02, 7.27, 8.09, 10.08, 12.43, 4.50, 5.33, 9.19, 11.19 Sunday, 7.27, 8.13, 9.09, A. M. 2.25, 6.56, 8.51, P. M.

Leave Belleville Ave.—5.34, 6.27, 7.05, 7.30, 7.52, 8.12, 8.48, 10.11, a. m., 12.45, 3.13, 4.53, 5.36, 6.53, 9.24 11.22, p. m. Sunday, 7.30, 8.15, 9.12 A. M., and 2.28, 6.59 8.54, P. M.

Leave Orchard St. 5.35, 6.29, 7.07, 7.54, 10.13, A. M and 12.47, 4.54, 11.24, P. M. Sunday, 7.32, 8.17, 9.14, A. M. 2.30, 7.01, 8.56, P. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave Chambers Street—6.10, 8.00, 9.00, 11.00, a. m. 12.30, 1.30, 3.22½, 4.22½, 5.00, 5.37½, 6.00, 6.22½, 7.00, 8.00, 10.00, 12.00, p. m. Sunday, 9.00, 10.00, A. M. 12.30, 4.30, 7.30, 9.30 10.30, P. M.

Time is Money!

If your Watch does not go, Then you go at once to

G. W. Frear,

BROAD STRET.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF RE PAIRING WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.

BLOOMFIELD REMINISCENCES.

Scraps of Our Early History.—How the Newark & Bloomfield Branch of the Morris & Essex Ran in 1857. A Bloomfield and West Bloomfield Township Ticket of 1850.

Under the above heading we propose to print all the interesting and curious scraps of history relating to the towns of Bloomfield and Montclair that can be gathered. To that end we shall be very glad to receive contributions of articles suitable for this department or to be favored with any "points" that will assist in hunting up these reminiscences, to be published from week to week. Next week we expect to publish a copy of (probably) the oldest "last will and testament in town" dated and written in 1720. We find already that old Bloomfield is a good field for historical exploitation.

To begin with we have received the following :

The Newark and Bloomfield Branch.

Editor Bloomfield Record:

I thought it might be a curiosity to the younger generation to enclose you a time table of the Newark and Bloomfield Railroad, of the date of October 20, 1857 Then four trains each way, now twenty-seven. Then trains had two cars and a baggage car,—now five, six and seven cars to a train. Then passengers stepped out of the cars at Morris & Essex Depot and stepped into cars of the New Jersey Railroad, who owned the road and bridge over the Passaic to East Newark,—there hitch on to a train waiting and then on to Jersey City. The last train from New York as you will see was 5.10 P. M.

The population of Bloomfield and West Bloomfield, (now Montclair) in 1857 was for both together about 4000 (census 1860 4 810) now over 16 000.

J. O.

NEWARK & BLOOMFIELD RAILWAY CO NOTICE.

Commencing on Tuesday, October 20, 1857 And until further notice, Trains will run as follows:

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Leave W. Bloomfield. at	7.39	10.25	1.25	4.50
" Bloomfield,	7.38	10.34	1.34	5.00
" Watsessing,	7.42	10.38	1.38	5.20
" Rosevile,	7.00	10 47	1 47	5.04
Due at Newark,	7.57	10.55	1.55	5.12
Leave Newark,	A.M. 9.20	A.M. 12.10	P.M. 4.06	P.M. 5.46
" Rosevile,	9.28	12 18	4.14	5.54
" Watsessing,	9 36	12.26	4.22	6.03
" Bloomfield,	9.40	12.30	4.26	6.07
Due at West Bloomfield,	9 50	12 40	4.35	6.14

Connecting Trains leave New York foot of Courtland street, via Morris & Essex Railroad, at 8.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.30 and 5.10 P. M.

Passengers are particularly requested to purchase tickets at the Offices before entering the Cars.

SAM'L F. HEADLEY,
Newark, Oct. 20, 1857. *Sup't. N. & B. R. R.*

NEWARK MERCURY PRINT.

The writer of this was a commuter on the road at the time this schedule was in effect. No monthly commutation tickets, no family tickets, no strip tickets, were then issued. There were two very ordinary cars, a baggage car and a superannuated locomotive, and this comprised the rolling stock of the road. There was one conductor, "Sammy" Arbuthnot, and the sole brakeman in those days was "Charley" Corby. Both served their day and generation well. In those days the Conductor, as it seemed, came to know the limited number of annual commuters so well that tickets were seldom required to be shown.

A POLITICAL RELIC.

Ex-Postmaster Dodd has placed in our hands an election ballot that was voted in a Bloomfield Township election about two generations ago. We print it below as a curiosity, interesting to all readers, and especially to the descendants of the men whose names appear as candidates for the different offices :

REGULAR NOMINATIONS

Judge of Election,
Eliphalet Hall.
Town Clerk,
Joseph Doremus
Assessor,
John Munn.
Collector,
Zophar B. Dodd.
Chosen Freeholders,
James Crane,
David Oakes.
Surveyors of Highways,
Charles Smith,
Caleb D. Baldwin.
Commissioners of Appeals,
Albert Morris,
Zebulun Cockifear,
Jared E. Harrison.
Overseers of the Poor,
James Morris,
Zebulun Cockifear.
Town Committee,
Warren S. Baldwin,
John Hall,
Jared E. Harrison.
Joseph H. Baldwin,
Isaac D. Dodd.
Superintendant of Schools,
David A. Frame.
Constables,
Ira Campbell,
Aaron E. Ballard,
Thomas Madison,
John Conger.

Amount of Poor Tax, $1,000.
School Tax, $200.
Road Tax, $1,000.
Dog Tax, as the law directs.
Place of next Town Meeting and Elec. tion of State and County Officers at the Lecture Room, East Bloomfield.

The exact year in which that ticket was voted we have been unable to fix. It was probably 1850 or '51. Mr. Hall, who stood for Judge of Election, had declined public office for four or five years previous to his death, which occurred on a visit to Chicago in the summer of 1857. Joseph Doremus and Ira Campbell are to-day the only survivors of the politicians of that date. The progress that our community has made in this flight of time is strikingly shown by comparing the "school tax" then voted ($200) with the amount considered necessary now by the Townships of Bloomfield and Montclair to support the public education of the children—some $40,000 annually.

The "Lecture Room" in which the "next Town Meeting" was to be held is now the church parlor of the First Presbyterian Society. It was built in 1840 by subscriptions of citizens and the people of the Old Church, to be used for political and religious purposes jointly. It was the only "Town Hall." The village on the hill, first known as Cranetown and later as "West Bloomfield," was then included in Bloomfield Township, and the elections, from as early a date as the building of the Lecture Room, were held alternately in the old Washington School house and in the Lecture Room. When Montclair was set off each town voted separately and now have three election districts each.

The "Town Meetings" that used to be held by the old-time citizens of the township in the Lecture Room were, we are told, very tame and quiet affairs, nothing ever occurring to raise a ripple of excitement until soon after the Civil War the rivalry between the divided villages of Montclair and Bloomfield created parties in this township that split upon the question of public improvements, such as gas for street lighting, better roads, etc. The discussion of these matters each Spring in the old Lecture Room gave the town a name for its "lively town meetings" and they grew so lively that at length the room was not only too small but unsuited for the crowds that attended when the local orators on both sides held forth and the appropriations were made. In 1874 Library Hall was built, and to it the turbulent town meetings took their way, much to the relief and satisfaction of the trustees of the Old Church, who renovated the Lecture Room and made it over into a church parlor.

The Fire on Monday.

GEO. INNESS, JR'S., LARGE BARN BURNED DOWN.

At 6.10 A. M. Monday the Montclair fire bell sounded an alarm which speedily brought the firemen of Montclair to Roswell Manor, the residence of Geo. Inness, Jr., on Bay Avenue near the Montclair line, the barn being on fire. The Bloomfield bell did not ring until twenty minutes of seven. As soon as the signal "45" was given our firemen responded with alacrity. Excelsior Hose carriage was brought out, a horse and wagon forced into the service, and they went tearing up Bay Avenue. The Truck Company were not far behind them, as they came up Broad Street like the whirlwind. Phoenix Hose went up Bloomfield Avenue and they all reached the fire very quickly. As soon as our fire department was on the ground they assumed control, as the Inness property is in Bloomfield.

The barn, which was one of the finest in this part of the country, could not be saved, as the fire had made too much headway. Eleven horses and all the carriages were taken out, but two sleighs were burned, also a large lot of hay, feed, etc. The firemen worked hard and prevented the fire from spreading. The Truck Company did not get away until noon, having worked so hard that several of them were almost exhausted.

The coachman, who slept in the barn, escaped with only the clothes which he had on his back. The loss will be between $4000 and $5000 which is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Inness and family are away doing the Thousand Islands and the Canadas.

The Family Hats.

This is the hat the grandsire wore
On the bloody field of Tippecanoe:
And this the banner his legions bore
In loyal fealty, brave and true.
And this is the hat, when war had closed,
Which gracefully on his head reposed,
In civil life at duty's call,
Or quietly hung on the White House wall.
This is the hat the grandson wore
From 'sixty-one to 'sixty-four,
'Midst shot and shell
And Rebel yell,
'Till the cruel war was o'er.
And this, the hat that fell to Ben
In 'eighty-eight; it fitted then,
And still continues a perfect fit;
Success hasn't swelled his head a bit.
'Tis the people's pride, and the popular roar,
That "Ben shall wear it four years more!"

—(Boston Journal.)

BLOOMFIELD'S LEADING INDUSTRY.

A Sketch of Thomas Oakes & Co.'s Woolen Mills.

George Eliot's story of Adam Bede always comes to the mind of the writer whenever he approaches "the Oakes Mills" and hears the noise of the ponderous machinery performing its work—although there is no analogy between the two, as Adam Bede introduced the improved machinery into the works in the face of the most violent opposition and after a fierce fight.

In the Oakes Mills there has always been a friendly relation between the employer and the employees. Nowhere have employers been held in higher esteem than here.

The Oakes Mills were established in 1830—sixty two years ago—by David Oakes, the father of Thomas Oakes It was then what might be called a country cloth mill, run by water power, to which the people round about brought their own wool to be made up into cloth. In the early days of the mill very much of the business was of that nature. Gradually and steadily improvements were made in the machinery. The old wooden structure was superseded by those of substantial stone and brick, and as business increased new mills were erected, and next Spring still more space will be added for the use of the business by the erection of another building.

In 1858 George A. Oakes, the eldest son, was admitted to the firm and in 1859 Thomas Oakes became a partner and the firm name was changed to David Oakes & Sons. The son George died in 1862, and in 1878 David Oakes, the founder of the mill, died. Since that time it has been under the careful management of Thomas Oakes.

In 1860 steam power took the place almost entirely of water power, and many other very important improvements were made.

When the war broke out and there came a call from the government for military cloth this mill was in shape to fill orders promptly, and got its full share of the business.

The mill as now constituted is the most complete one of it kind in the country. It has its own carpenters prepared to make or repair anything that may be needed. Then there are millwrights and machinists who can adjust and repair the intricate machinery used. A great many of the employees have grown up with the business and so have had long years of experience.

Spring water is supplied on every floor. Adequate arrangements have been made for the protection of the mills from fire—sprinklers having been put in which at a slightly increased heat will sprinkle the place with a flood of water. An electric lighting plant supplies the illumination. A Leffel turbine wheel and three large steam engines furnish the motive power.

The wool when brought into the mill first goes through the hands of the wool sorters who sort it out according to quality. Their long years of experience have made them experts in grading the wool. From them it goes into the scouring machines, and when it has passed through this rigid process it is perfectly clean and pure. Then it is put into the great coloring vats, the indigo vats predominating. After having been "dyed in the wool" the pickers and burring machines pick and pull it until it is made ready for the carding mills. These prepare it for spinning, and that is now done by several pairs of "mules" as they are called.

Wonderful improvements have been made in spinning. The first invention which did away with spinning by hand was the Jenny spinner, so called because so much stronger and more capable of doing work. Then came a still greater improvement which, on account of its capacity, was called a Jack. Then came the spinning machines now used in the Oakes Mills, which are called mules, because they are so much larger and can do such a vast amount of work. They work automatically, one boy having control of a mule. These mules have simplified the work which formerly was done by skilled men, so that boys attend the machinery, having one or two foremen over them in a room.

In what is termed the weaving shed are to be found the looms, the clang, clang of which can be heard as you pass along Belleville Avenue, and is not unpleasant music. But when you come into the room where they are in use the noise is deafening. After everything is adjusted the loom is put into motion and the cloth is rapidly woven. So nicely arranged are these machines that if there is a broken thread it stops of its own accord. The operators on these machines soon come to understand them and are quick to find the broken threads.

After the cloth has been woven it passes through scouring machines where it is very thoroughly cleansed. Then comes the fulling machines into which the cloth goes. When it has been thoroughly fulled it goes to the finishing room. The finishers here take hold of it, and when it leaves their hands is nicely done up in rolls, marked and ready for shipping to market.

Two hundred hands are employed in these mills and the growing settlements in the vicinity of the mills are evidence of the thrift and prosperity of the employees. It is the leading industry of this township and one in which the people have cause for pride, not simply because it furnishes employment to so many but as a monument of industry. The cloth turned out has come to enjoy almost a national reputation. If you visit a first class clothing house to make a purchase the goods are more than likely to be recommended as of extra durability from the fact that it "was made in the Oakes Woolen Mills at Bloomfield."

By the Way.

THE RIP VAN WINKLES' DANCE.

A more delightful evening for a midsummer dance than last Friday was could hardly be imagined. Cool breezes swayed the Japanese lanterns in the porch of seventeen Benson Street, and soon the Rip Van Winkles were seen flitting here, there and everywhere. Bowling has been dropped by the club for the summer months but this social reunion, which was suggested by one of the lady members, proved to be productive of much pleasure

The music was fine, and the floors were in good condition.

Busy hands had been at work all day, twining vines over the balustrade and banking cabinets and fire-places with ferns and flowers. Wax tapers shed a soft light through all the rooms. Cream and ices were served in the intermission, and soon after 12 o'clock the Rip Van Winkles bid each other good night and went to their dreams.

DOES IT PAY?

People are gradually coming to the conclusion that summer vacation spent in crowded boarding houses at health resorts are not entirely satisfactory. Such periods of warm weather as we are subject to, are hard enough to endure at home, where all conventionality may be thrown aside, but if you find yourself, during a hot wave, trying to gain health and strength at some crowded boarding house where you are paying a goodly sum for your stuffy little room on the third floor, and thinking longingly of a large airy room and comfortable bed at home you will doubtless come to the conclusion that it doesn't pay. A good rest is what most people need when summer comes, and it is not to be had where gay crowds of pleasure seekers come together to play all day and dance all night and then wonder why they don't go home looking "fat and healthy."

THE FLOWER MISSION.

Those who are anxious to do some good this summer and fall but hardly know in just what line to direct their efforts can help the flower mission wonderfully if they will only carry a few flowers to Miss Whipple each week. The mission in Bloomfield has been somewhat neglected of late, but the interest in this good work must not be allowed to flag. They are longing for our flowers in the city and we are willing that they should have them, so why not bring them to Miss E. B. Whipple on Park Ave., on Wednesday and Sunday afternoon. In the fall when the plants are being potted for winter any slips started in boxes, etc, will be very acceptable.

THE DEATH OF MISS HAY.

Miss Nellie Hay's sad accident has caused much sorrow among her Bloomfield friends. She was a niece of Mrs. John M. Bancroft and her face was a very familiar one to many in our town. She was working over an oil stove at her home in Metuchen, N. J., on Monday, when an explosion occurred, and on endeavoring to carry the stove out of doors her light clothing caught fire. Before assistance came she was frightfully burned. She lived until Tuesday when she passed away after great suffering. Miss Hay was a very fascinating young lady and her Bloomfield friends will always remember her pleasant face and genial disposition.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

Someone who has returned to Bloomfield from the far West, does not paint it up in rainbow colors. Money is just as hard to make there as here, and the people are so very grasping, they are not troubled by conscience at all, and the matter of paying their debts is hardly considered by them. The towns are not to be compared with ours. On the whole the East is where we want to live.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

The Fire Ordinance Passed. Extension of the Fire Alarm System.

A regular meeting of the Township Committee was held on Monday afternoon at which Committeeman Beach, Rayner, Lockwood, Hummel and Gilbert were present.

The Committee on Roads reported the completion of the macadam on the southerly section of Ridgewood Avenue to the Orange line, and recommended that the Township Clerk write to the Orange City authorities requesting the extension of the improvement to North Park Street.

It was decided to authorize the Road Committee to contract for the removal of the surplus earth offered by the East Orange authorities in Thornton and Westcott streets and use it where necessary.

Mr. Hummel urged the necessity of making soft road repairs, and was asked by Chairman Beach to furnish a memorandum of particular streets. He mentioned roads in Brookdale where work was asked to be done.

A letter was read by the Clerk from the Montclair Committee, stating that they did not intend to improve their part of Glen Ridge Avenue this season.

The Crosswalk Committee recommended new crosswalks to be laid at Fremont and Spruce Streets, and at Liberty and Spruce Streets. The recommendation was adopted.

The Sidewalk Committee reported that the contractor for building the Orange Sewer had left the sidewalk and crosswalk at the corner of Newark Avenue and Franklin Street in a dangerous condition. The Clerk was instructed to write to Engineer Bassett, asking him to see that the crossing was made safe and satisfactory at once.

A communication was read by Mr. Rayner from the City of Orange, showing the amount due from this Township for sewer construction from May 1st to August 1st, to be $7,168.60. He moved that a demand note be negotiated to meet the final payment of $2,717.20 on the above.

Mr. Gilbert, of the Police Committee, reported, showing the activity of the police in arresting suspecious and disorderly characters.

The Special Committee on a proposed District Telegraph line in Bloomfield, reported that on account of the objections raised by property owners to poles, they did not recommend the granting of the privilege.

Township Counsel Barrett reported that he expected a test case under certiorari of the proceedings of the Essex County Board of Assessors, in raising the valuations of Bloomfield, East Orange, and other township, would be argued in court at an early date.

Mr. Rayner of the Fire Committee said that some question had been raised as to the validity of publishing the Fire Ordinance in THE RECORD, and called upon the Town Counsel for his opinion, which was given to the effect that the publication had been in compliance with the statute.

Mr. Rayner then moved the passage of the fire ordinance as heretofore read and advertised, and the same was passed.

Mr. Rayner reported that the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company had completed the extension of the fire alarm system by putting up the necessary wires, boxes, etc., with the exception of work necessary to erect a box at Hillside Avenue and Clark Street. In order to place a box there some poles were necessary that the property owners objected to. He regretted this very much as a box seemed very desirable at that point. A motion was made and adopted that unless the objections were removed a site for a box in some other location would be made at the discretion of the Committee.

It was ordered that the usual discount for prompt payment of taxes be made by the Collector.

Citizen Frederick Fullman came before the Committee to state why he had withheld payment for a stone sidewalk laid in the Spring in front of his property. He claimed that the measurement given in the bill rendered him was incorrect, as he had by his deed 197 feet 8 inches and was charged for 200 feet. Three of the stones laid were some inches less than four feet wide and there was a deficiency of sand under the walk. The Committee informed the complainant that the walk would be measured and examined under direction of the Sidewalk Committee.

The Committee, after voting to pay a number of bills, adjourned to meet next on Tuesday, September 6th.

The New Bridge at Montgomery St

The Town Engineer has submitted plans for a new bridge over the canal at Montgomery Street which will without a doubt be accepted by the Lehigh Co. The bridge will be thirty-six feet wide, including sidewalks, and will be so constructed that the water pipes will go under the bridge, and there will be sufficient space for a tow path under it. The gearing for the lock gates will be at one side so as not to interfere in any way with the bridge or the approaches to it. The township has appropriated $500 towards its construction. Mr. Olmsted has been of invaluable assistance to the Township Committee, not only in the matter of bridges but in the grading and paving of our streets.

Revising the Tax List.

The Township Committee met in special session on Tuesday afternoon to examine the tax list of Assessor Baxter. The work of the Assessor was gone over and with a single amendment approved by the Committee.

A FALSE PROPHECY.

Would be prophets tell us
We shall not reknow
Them that walked our fellows
In the ways below!

Smoking, smoldering Tophets,
Steaming, hopeless plaints!
Dreary, mole eyed prophets!
Poor, skin pledging saints!

Knowing not the Father,
What their prophecies?
Grapes of such none gather—
Only thorns and flies!

—George Macdonald in Cosmopolitan.

Puritan Small Boys.

In a book in which Jonathan Trumbull recorded the minor cases he tried as justice of the peace is this entry: "His Majesties Tithingman entered complaint against Jona and Susan Smith, that on the Lord's day, during divine service, they did smile." They were found guilty, and each was fined five shillings and costs. But it was the "small boy" whose behavior in the meeting house provoked the Puritan elders to groan in chorus, "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child."

The boy behaved badly because he was seated with other boys, instead of with his father and mother in a family pew. They were herded together on the pulpit and gallery stairs, and tithingmen and constables were appointed to watch over them, "and see that they behave themselves comelie, and use such raps and blows as meet."

In one parish it was ordered in town meeting "that there be some sticks set up in various places in the meeting house, and fit persons by them and to use them."

A Persian Mode of Punishment.

An extraordinary punishment is now in vogue in Persia. It was introduced by the present shah with a view to putting a stop to the petty pilfering that had had unbridled sway for hundreds of years. It consists in taking the culprit through the following "course of sprouts" and is said to be very effectual, especially when it has been applied to one guilty of the third offense:

The first time a man is caught in the act of stealing he is "bastinadoed" (beaten on the soles of the feet with an iron rod) and made to sign a paper declaring that that will be his last offense. If he forgets this when the soles of his feet quit burning and tries it again, the second offense calls for the amputation of his right hand. If he is still obdurate, and goes at it left handed, the third and of course last resort is decapitation.—St. Louis Republic.

Arranging Pansies.

You must pluck pansies every day if you would have them bloom continually. There is not so great a field for their arrangement in the house as with many other flowers. I have a low, shallow, flaring basket of amber glass in which I lay them.

A pretty way to arrange them is this: Along the edge of a shelf, bracket, mantel or whatever it may be, put in a row of small vases straight up and down, little yellow match jars shaped like a mug without a handle (which you can find in any store where Japanese goods are sold), and into these put your pansies with faces upright looking over the edge, only three or four in each. There is room for all sorts of delicious combinations and contrasts of colors in this arrangement.—Mrs. Celia Thaxter.

Many Languages in German Colonies.

The Germans are trying to count the languages that are spoken in their colonial possessions. In east Africa they have found fifty languages, in southwest Africa, twelve; in Cameroons, twenty; in Toga, five or six. These figures do not include a large number of dialects which are almost equivalent in some cases to another language. The Germans have no idea yet how many languages are spoken in their South sea possessions, but they have thus far counted fifty. Their missionaries and agents are hard at work reducing the languages which are most used to writing and making dictionaries of them.—New York Sun.

Bought Up Offending Organs.

A story is related of the composer Verdi that has to do with organs. One time a friend while visiting him was shown through the composer's home. When the door was opened into one room it was found to be filled with barrel organs of all sizes and patterns.

"What on earth are you doing with all these?" asked the astonished friend.

"Those are a few that have annoyed me with 'La Miserere,'" answered the great artist, "and they will never do so again."—New York World.

A Natural Inference.

Teacher—When was Rome built, say, Fritzchen?

Fritzchen—Rome was built in the night.

Teacher—How do you make that out, you silly boy?

Fritzchen—Because you always said, sir, that Rome was not built in a day.—Saphirs Witzblatt.

Massachusetts has given a last resting place to two presidents, New Hampshire to one, New York to three, Pennsylvania to one, Ohio to two, Illinois to one, Kentucky to one, Tennessee to three, and Virginia—the "mother of presidents"—to five.

A heavy plate glass shade, ornamented with gold and securely locked to three staples set in the marble top of a pulpit in a church in Brussels, is said to cover one of the thorns which formed a part of the Saviour's crown.

More people were executed in England during the reign of King Henry VIII than ever before or since in the tight little island, the number reaching 71,400.

"Gentlemen," said one worthy nobleman, who loved to use the Devonshire dialect, "I wish to propose a toast; and that there is this here, 'Fox hunting!'"

"Contagious diseases," says the old philosopher of the Canebrake region, "is sometimes gen'lly always ketchin."

The luckless Democracy no longer asks "Whither are we drifting?" but plaintively inquires "Where am I at?"—*New York Press.*

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